Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

barometer readings westward from Croswell gave 765 feet for the altitude of a shore line stated by Mr. Taylor to be 780 feet above sea level. In an area so little diversified, more exact measurements are needed to settle some of the questions raised. Notwithstanding these questions, however, we regard the paper as an important contribution to the literature of the glacial recession. C. H. GORDON.

Elementary Geology. RALPH S. TARR, B.S., F.G.S.A. The Macmillan Company, 1897. Pp. xx+499. $1.40.

This is the most attractive elementary text-book on geology which the writer has seen. The style is generally simple, the illustrations numerous, well selected, and with but few exceptions clearly reproduced, and the mechanical execution, including the binding, is unsurpassed. The wealth of illustration is shown by the twenty-four full page plates and 268 figures, which adorn its pages. This work differs from most other text-books on geology in the greater stress laid upon the dynamic aspect of the subject. The stratigraphic and historic phases are treated briefly and concisely in 100 pages as against 275 pages given to the dynamic and 92 to the structural side. The development of life during the various periods is outlined, but no attempt has been made to teach palæontology, or to give long lists of fossils. The chapter on the life development precedes the chapter on the evolution of the land and the geography of the different periods. This departure from the more common custom of considering first the geography and then the life of each period will perhaps find favor with some teachers but not with all. Whatever be the success of this arrangement, there can be but little doubt but that the author has done well to lay the greater stress upon the dynamic phases of the subject in a book meant for high-school pupils.

In judging this book due regard must be had for the author's purpose, *i. e.*, to "furnish a companion and adjunct" to his *Physical Geography.* It is his hope that the two books will be used together, the geology being taken after a study of the air and ocean, and before the physiography. Knowing the author's purpose, the omission of some topics, such as "river cycles" and "base levels" can be understood, since they have been treated in the *Physical Geography.* In spite, however, of some omissions, there is considerable repetition in the two books—something hardly to be avoided. The *Geology* is a more elementary book than the *Geography*, whereas the present practice in high schools, one recommended by the Conference on Geography appointed by the Committee of Ten, is to place physical geography in the earlier part of the curriculum and geology, when studied at all, near the end. For these reasons, and because of the size of the two books, it is questionable whether they will ever be widely used together. Where such use is attempted, considerable culling and dovetailing will be necessary. This would be easier for the teacher if the paragraphs were numbered. But doubt as to the feasibility of the author's plan does not mean condemnation of the book as a whole. It is admirably adapted for high-school pupils, and it is to be hoped that it will be widely used.

There is so much that is to be commended in it that it is to be regretted that a few slips have passed uncorrected. On page 118 the language implies that the term "oxidation" embraces all the chemical changes caused by percolating water; and the expression "limy shells" (p. 132) as applied to corals is hardly accurate. The statements in the text concerning normal and reversed faults (pp. 293, 324) do not correspond with the diagrams (p. 292) and the following sentence, "Mountains are present in nearly all parts of the world" (p. 314) does not agree well with another statement that "the formation of mountains occurs in only a few comparatively small parts of the whole earth" (p. 328). It may seem hypercritical to refer to some of these points, but too much care cannot be taken in a text-book to be used by immature pupils, and perhaps by teachers, who have not a wide knowledge of the subject. But these are not vital and do not detract greatly from the value of the book. Professor Tarr can be congratulated upon the degree of merit to which the book has attained.

LEWIS INSTITUTE. HENRY B. KÜMMEL.